

# Snake Problem?



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Animal  
Rescue

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# VENOMOUS

Snakes of Extreme Medical Significance

**Mulga / King Brown**



**Desert Death Adder**

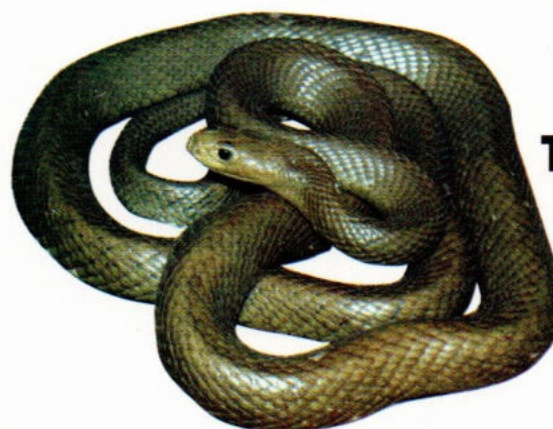
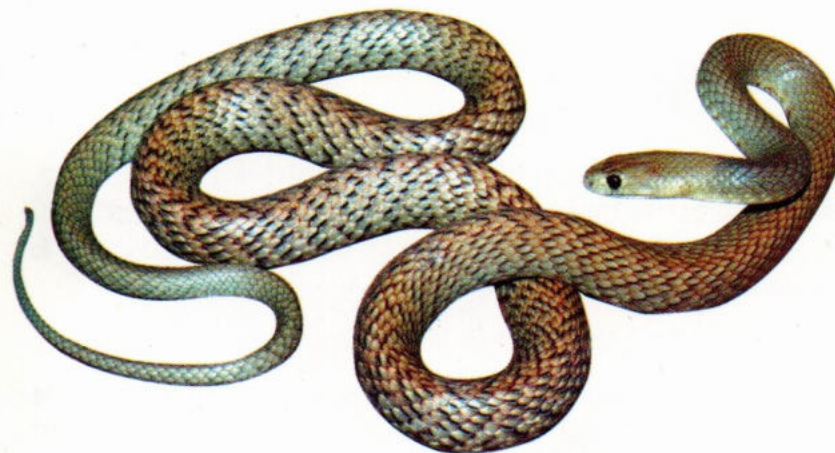


# VENOMOUS

Snakes of Extreme Medical Significance

**Gwardar / Western Brown**

Caution a bite from brown snakes can be painless



**Taipan**



# MILDLY - VENOMOUS

Snakes of Lesser Medical Significance

Yellow Faced Whip Snake

Great Black Whip

Dampierland Burrowing Snake

Orange Naped Snake  
Or Moon Snake

Little Spotted Snake

Ringed Brown Snake



Northern Shovel Nose Snake



Brown Tree



Green Tree



Desert Banded

## I AM NOT A SNAKE



Burton's Legless Lizard

# PYTHONS

Non Venomous Snakes



Black Headed Python



Olive Python



Water Python



Northwestern Carpet Python



Children's Python



Stimson's Python

# SNAKE BITE - First Aid Treatment

## Pressure and Immobilisation Technique

All venomous snake bites are medical emergencies, requiring immediate first aid and prompt transport to a medical facility for possible further lifesaving treatment. By applying the correct Pressure and Immobilisation Technique, you can "buy" an additional amount of time to reach a medical centre and reduce the venom flow down to a trickle into your system - which the victim's body should cope with until you reach a hospital.

If someone is bitten, calm them down and have them sitting upright on a log or a chair.

Call for an ambulance by dialling 000 from anywhere within Australia. No reception? Then organise the immediate transport of the victim to medical facility. Remember over a long distance you can organise to drive the victim to meet the ambulance on route.

Remove boot and sock from bitten leg or on the arm remove all jewellery

**Do not** remove clothing - because the extra limb movement will advance the venom into the body's blood stream. You can bandage over trouser legs and shirt sleeves.

**Do not** wash the bite site - the venom on the outside of the skin is how medics identify the snake

**Do not** cut the bite side - that will make things worse

**Do not** suck on the wound - you could poison yourself

**Do not** try and catch or kill the snake - don't need it for identification

**Do not** apply ice - it does not help and wastes time

**Do not** elevate the limb - elevation increase the venom flow rate

**Do not** apply a tourniquet - because when pressure released, there is a rapid forced movement of venom into the victim's body from the limb

Start bandaging, just below the knee/elbow and continue **down** leaving only the toes or fingers exposed. Apply by stretching firm enough for you to be able to push one finger under the bandage wrap.

Start second bandage **above** the first bandage now bandage **up** *do not bandage over any of the first wrapping*. Check circulation by squeezing the big toe or fingertip and normal skin colour should return within 5 seconds. Write time and the words "**Bite Site**" on top of bandage then indicate the exact location with a circle. No pen? Then use lip stick, charcoal or saliva mixed with dirt. This helps medics find the bite site quickly. Immobilise the limb - that means don't let them move the muscles in the limb.



**Important:** do not let the victim walk on a bitten leg - carry them or have transport come to them

**Bites to the body or face:** only apply pressure with your hand or get the bitten person to apply as much pressure as possible with their own hand.

Do not bandage over the chest area because one of the effects of venom is that it can cause breathing difficulties and any extra restriction of their chest could cause breathing difficulties making the situation worse for them.

Thanks to: Snake Rescue & Relocation Training  
by Bob Cooper [www.snakernr.com](http://www.snakernr.com) • [info@SnakeRnR.com](mailto:info@SnakeRnR.com)



For help and  
safe removal  
Call

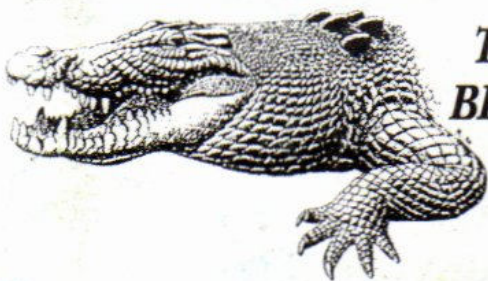


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12 Mile Bird Park and The Malcolm Douglas Crocodile Park.

Learn more about Kimberley Wildlife:



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*Thank you to Brian Bush for the use of his snake photographs.*